

TAFT PUTS NAME ON PROGRESSIVES

Calls Them Political Emotionalists or Neurotics—Makes Lack of Sympathy Plain.

DEZANCE FOR DEMOCRATS

Declares Proposition to Eliminate Cavalry and Retard Naval Growth Wrong Thing at Right Time.

New York, Feb. 12.—President Taft brought his celebration of Lincoln's birthday to a close here tonight with a political speech before the Republican club in which he breathed defiance to the Democratic party, declared that it was his belief that the republicans would triumph next November at the polls and made it plain that he had little sympathy with those of his own political faith who call themselves progressives, but who are political emotionalists or neurotics.

Mr. Taft's speech to the Republican club came almost at the end of a strenuous day that took him to Newark and Orange, N. J., and that gave him six hours in New York in which to attend the political dinner and to deliver the banquet of the Retail Dry Goods association and the Graduates' club. Leaving for Washington late tonight, the President is due back in Washington early tomorrow.

While at the banquet of the Republican club the President received telegrams assuring him that the two delegates from the Republican national convention in 1912, eighth Virginia congressional district, were more from Alaska, Alaska, and he had elected President that the Colorado republican central committee had declared for Taft by a vote of 16 to 1.

One of the prominent leaders of the party in the state was present at the banquet. Otto T. Bannard, New York, was candidate for mayor at the next table were former United States Senator Chauncey M. Depew, State Chairman William Barnes, Jr., and Timothy L. Woodruff, S. S. Koss, president of the New York county committee, and Henry W. Taft, the President's brother. Republican National Committee Chairman William L. Ward, who refused to attend the President's White House dinner to meet the members of the national committee last December, was also one of the prominent guests.

FALSE DEMOCRATIC ECONOMY.
The President attacked the democrats especially for their proposition to reduce the United States army by eliminating one-third its cavalry and by departing from the time honored policy of adding each year two new battleships to the navy.

"In considering our many responsibilities in all parts of the world," he said, "I think this a great mistake. Certainly the diminution in the additions to our fleet ought not to be considered until the Panama canal is completed."

"In other words, our democratic friends are doing the very thing that they are always reputed to do, they are doing the wrong thing at the right time. With unfailing accuracy they have selected as their policy that which is least defensible under existing conditions."

"Nine reasons, the President said, the Republican party could be regarded as the party of progress. That party, he said, had provided for the "close regulation of corporations given privileges by the State"; had passed and amended the interstate commerce act, the employment law and a law for a mining bureau; had provided for the workmen's compensation and mediation between railroads and their employees. It was, he added, to perfect the judicial procedure of the federal courts, and would revise the tariff in accordance with sound principles of economics, had advanced a policy of conservation and stood for world peace.

"If we have a record in the last 10 years and especially in the last five years," said President Taft in conclusion, "of responding to popular needs by legislation specifically adapted to afford the proper remedies, why should we not be sure of winning a vote of confidence from the people? We know what we propose to do. We offer a definite program, show definite results and we believe that these results are what the people wish. We do not hesitate to ask their support."

NEW JERSEY ENTHUSIASTIC.
President Taft came to New York from Newark where he was the guest at luncheon of former Governor Franklin Murphy, shook hands with most of New Jersey's republican leaders and a few democrats, and placed a wreath on the Outcrop monument of Lincoln in front of the county court house. From Newark the President motored to Orange to place another wreath at the base of another Lincoln statue. His official call in New Jersey was the Essex County Country club, where he shook hands with several hundred people.

In Newark and most of the way to Orange the President was greeted by large crowds that faced the biting cold and gave him an enthusiastic welcome. For miles after mile he sat in Governor Murphy's automobile with his head uncovered, bowing those things from Newark to New York the President traveled by special train and went directly to the Waldorf for the Republican club banquet at which he was the first speaker. In his address before the Republican club President Taft said in part:

depend on the momentary passions of a people necessarily indifferently informed as to the issues presented, and without the opportunity for time and study and that deliberation that gives security and common sense to government of the people, such extremists would hurry us into a condition which would find no parallel except in the French revolution, or in that bubbling anarchy that once characterized the South American republics.

POLITICAL EMOTIONALISTS.
"Such extremists are not progressives, they are political emotionalists or neurotics, who have lost that sense of proportion, that clear and candid consideration of their own weakness as a whole, and that clear perception of the necessity for checks upon hasty popular action which made our people, who fought the revolution and who drafted the federal constitution, the greatest self-governing people that the world ever knew."

A review of the history of this country, with the mutations in the personal fortunes of the individuals that have gone to make up the people, will show that never in the history of the world has there been such equality of opportunity as in these United States, and it has been secured by upholding and securing the rights of individual liberty and the rights of private property in the guarantees of the federal and State constitutions.

"It has been said, and it is a common platform expression, that it is well to prefer the man above the dollar as if the preservation of property rights had some other purpose than the assisting and the uplifting of human rights. Private property was not established in order to gratify the love of some for material wealth or capital. It was established as an instrumentality in the progress of civilization and the uplifting of man, and it is equality of opportunity that private property promotes by assuring to man the results of his own labor, thrift and self-restraint."

"When, therefore, the demagogue mounts the platform and announces that he prefers the man above the dollar, he ought to be interrogated as to what he means thereby, whether he is in favor of abolishing the right of the institution of private property and of taking away from the poor man the opportunity to become wealthy by the use of the abilities that God has given him, the cultivation of the virtues with which practice of self-restraint and the exercise of moral courage will fortify him."

"We have permitted the establishment of corporations and the acquisition of power through the corrupting use of money in politics, so as at times to give to a few, dangerous control in legislation and government; but during the last 10 years much progress against such abuses has been made in regard to Statutes have been passed, notably the anti-trust statute and the interstate commerce law and its amendments, to restrain a misuse of the privileges conferred by charter. The Republican party I am very certain, as a national party, respecting as it does the constitution of the United States and the care with which the judicial clauses that fundamental instrument were drawn to secure the independence of the judiciary, will never consent to an abatement of that independence in the slightest degree."

"The Republican party has come to recognize that high tariff duties encourage combinations of capital by suppressing competition to take advantage in the domestic prices charged of the excessive rates of duty, and that there is a much safer system which limits the duties to the measure of the difference between the cost of production here and the cost of production abroad than the wholesale system of imposing high rates in order to secure protection at the expense of everything else."

"The democrats," said Mr. Taft in conclusion, "speak of a spirit of unrest everywhere; they don't describe what that unrest depends upon, and if they do, they don't tell how it is to be remedied or what legislation will accomplish it." He declared that he confidently relied "upon an ultimate verdict by the people in favor of the old Republican party."

WRECK OF MAINE AFLOAT.
Will Remain Secure within Dam Awaiting Orders from Washington.

Havana, Feb. 11.—The wreck of the Maine floated free of the mud to-night when water was turned into the dam surrounding the wreck. The water within the dam is now about 14 feet below the harbor level at low tide. It is the intention to-morrow to admit the water more rapidly, so that by nightfall the wreck will be raised to the harbor level, leaving nothing more to be done except to break the dam and float out the ship.

Many hundreds of visitors thronged the dam all day, watching the refloating of the Maine. None of them was admitted aboard the ship, however, for fear of accident. Major Ferguson, who has had charge of the work, has received many congratulations on his success. The ship will remain secure within the dam until orders are received from Washington to float her out, which can be done within a fortnight.

MOTHER GOING TO HEAVEN.
Dressed Children in Heat Clothes and Gave Each a Nickel.

New York, Feb. 11.—Mrs. Mary Golden dressed her two small children in their best clothes this afternoon and sent them out with five cents each to buy candy, telling them not to hurry back, as she was "going to heaven." The two tots were found to-night locked in each other's arms, fast asleep in front of the door of the Golden apartment, nobody having responded to their calls to be let in. The reason for the silence was revealed when the door was forced and the mother was found dead on the kitchen floor, a line connecting with the gas range, in her mouth. She had been depressed for two months because of poor health.

FORTY YEARS FOR \$17 THEFT.
New York, Feb. 15.—Forty years in Sing Sing prison was the punishment meted out to-day to Edward Smith, 28 years old, by Judge Fawcett in the county court in Brooklyn after a jury had convicted him of highway robbery and assault. This is said to be the most severe sentence ever imposed in a like case in Brooklyn. Smith was found guilty of beating Frank W. Messinger, a Brooklyn music teacher, and robbing him of \$17, only six weeks after he had been released from prison for a similar offense. He was characterized by Judge Fawcett as an "habitual criminal."

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VERMONT NOTES

The Proctor hospital during the year past has treated 221 patients and 471 outpatients, a total of 702 for the year.

Justus S. Robinson died Saturday at his home in South Barre at the age of 80 years. He was one of the oldest persons in the vicinity.

At a meeting held in Granville Monday evening \$40 was raised to aid the strikers at Lawrence, Mass. A meeting for the same purpose is to be held in Barre to-night.

William H. Woodard of Bennington, a veteran of the Civil War, died Sunday. He enlisted in Company 1 7th Vermont and served over four years, being mustered out in 1866. He was 84 years of age.

The report of the city treasurer of Rutland states that the expenditures in various municipal departments amount to \$234,182.21 the past year. The present bonded indebtedness of the city is \$119,367.22.

The East Randolph hotel and the meat market of Pitts & Fitts were destroyed by fire Sunday night, the loss being estimated at \$5,000. The fire, it is thought, caught in a defective chimney in the market. The insurance amounted to \$3,000.

Seven stove pipes conveying into one chimney caused a fire at Rutland Sunday afternoon. Three families live in the tenement block and none was saving coal that day. Little damage was done, however.

The Barney Marble company of Swanton has purchased a large factory building on the west side of the Missisquoi river, formerly occupied by the Robin Hood Ammunition company, for \$12,000. The purchase includes all water rights belonging to the property.

Henry E. Whitney, foreman of the Crystal Springs Ice company of Brattleboro, was injured the other day when he was caught in the belts and carried through a small opening in the floor. Two of his ribs were broken as he went through and two boards were torn from their fastenings.

VERMONT BEAT MAINE.
Gutterman Took His Team to the Fore in Boston Relay Race.

Boston, Feb. 11.—The team races at the B. A. A. games last night resulted in a lot of keen competition. The Rhode Island State, University of Vermont, Worcester Tech and Brookline Gym A. A. were among the early winners.

University of Vermont was pitted against University of Maine in the second relay race, and A. L. Gutterman, the Vermont all-around athlete, took his college to the fore at the start. Little Deering, the Maine runner, held on gamely, but Gutterman gave Healey a lead of three yards, which he maintained over Littlefield. Donahue of Maine pulled William back several yards, and H. Skoffield made a gallant effort to catch Healey, falling only by a yard and a half. Vermont won in 3 minutes 17.4 seconds.

The other races resulted as follows: Rhode Island State beat New Hampshire State; Massachusetts Agricultural beat Worcester Polytechnic; Brookline Gym beat Providence A. C.; Harvard freshmen beat Yale freshmen; Cornell beat Pennsylvania; Williams beat Wesleyan; Dartmouth beat M. I. T.; Brookline beat B. A. A. Midgets.

BAPTIZED IN ICE WATERS.
Necessary to Cut a Hole in Order to Immerse Converts.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 11.—With the thermometer registering four degrees above zero, 27 colored men and women, recent converts to the Mount Zion African Methodist Episcopal Church of Brownsville, near here, were immersed in the ice waters of the Monongahela river to-day.

The immersion was witnessed by several thousand persons who shivered on the river bank and huddled close to fires built by boys.

In order to get the ceremony under way it was necessary to cut a hole in the ice. Carriages were in waiting and as fast as the converts came out of the water they were wrapped in blankets and driven to their homes.

COW MADE MUCH TROUBLE.
Woman Sold Animal That Had Tuberculosis to Stock Farm Proprietors.

Rutland, Feb. 13.—Claiming that she knowingly sold him a cow infected with tuberculosis although she guaranteed it was sound, L. N. Chase of Brandon and Arthur A. Beeman of Norwich have brought suit in Rutland county court against Mrs. Fanny D. Erhardt of Berlin, this State, for false warranty. The allegation is that the cow infected a number of other members of a valuable herd of Ayrshire cattle at the Forest Park stock farm in Brandon, owned by the plaintiffs, and that in addition to suffering from the loss of cattle by death, Messrs. Chase and Beeman were unable to make sales the news was spread abroad that they would otherwise have negotiated because the news was spread abroad that they were infected. The ad damnum is \$5,000. Some of the best lawyers in Vermont have been engaged for the case and its trial will be one of the most important at the March term of county court.

The cow that caused all this trouble was an Ayrshire named "Doubtful Tibble 3rd," and the price the plaintiffs paid for her was \$725. It is alleged in the declaration that the cow died of tuberculosis a short time after it was taken to Brandon, and that as a result of infection from this animal 16 other members of the herd died. The plaintiffs also aver that they were put to great expense in diagnosing and taking other steps to get rid of the malady which threatened the entire herd.

Rufus E. Brown and V. A. Bullard of Burlington and Thomas W. Moloney of Brattleboro are counsel for the plaintiffs. William Theriault of Montpelier appears for the defendant.

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NEXT CONGRESS TO BE REPUBLICAN

Majority of at Least 41 in House and Increased Membership in Senate.

Washington, Feb. 12.—With the opening of administration headquarters here and the forcing of the fighting in the President's behalf immediately all along the line in every school district in the country the republican outlook is more encouraging every hour. Representative McKinley of Illinois will act as headquarters' chief here until his presence is necessary at Chicago to direct the congressional campaign after the national convention, and will keep the engine of whatever stripe on the run every minute of the 24 hours.

Chairman McKinley's congressional campaign committee has gone over the situation in every district in the union where a republican member is to be retained or one is to be gained, and has set for itself the stunt of giving the 63rd Congress a republican majority in the House of not less than 41. This stake is set for the minimum, against a present democratic majority of 67.

That the republicans will control the next House by a good working majority well-informed leaders who are closely in touch with conditions all over have not the least doubt. Dozens of democrats in the present House are political accidents, and fully realize it. They were amazed to find themselves elected, in nearly every case by the republican slump in overwhelming republican districts, and they have no hope of it happening again in a generation. The republicans will be solidly united in the congressional elections next November, and will allow nothing to go by default. Consequently the frank democratic majority in this Congress will be wiped off the map.

SENATE IN NO DANGER.
Various misleading articles evidently emanating from ill-informed antagonistic sources are now appearing in the papers as to the possibility of a democratic majority in the Senate after March 4, 1913. As a matter of fact conservative observers now believe that the democratic high tide has been reached in the Senate, with the present republican majority of seven. New Mexico and Arizona will affect each other, so they will add nothing to the relative percentage. The more recent democratic gains in the Senate are accidents, fairly outside the realm of politics. The stars fought against the republicans two years ago, but they are now looking on at it with smiling faces.

The abnormality is illustrated in the case of Maine and West Virginia. In Maine the democrats carried the State on the liquor issue, taking with it the Legislature. This gave them a political accident of the first water in Senator Johnson as successor to republican Senator Hale. Then republican Senator Frye died, and was succeeded by democratic Senator Gardner as a temporary seat in the Senate. In West Virginia the democrats barely carried the Legislature by republican default, and elected Clifton in place of republican Senator Scott. Then republican Senator Eldins died, and was temporarily succeeded by democratic Senator Watson. By another fluke the democrats gained the New Jersey Legislature and elected Wilson's man Martine, the joke of the Senate, in place of republican Senator Keen. The republicans have already regained the Legislature. Exactly the same thing may be said of New York.

ANALYSIS OF PROBABILITIES.
Here is the present outlook and analysis as to senatorial probabilities. Among the republican senators whose terms expire on March 4, 1913, are those of: Borah of Idaho, Hiram of Oregon, Nelson of Idaho, Brown of Nebraska, Burnham of New Hampshire, Crane of Massachusetts, Cullom of Illinois, Curtis of Kansas, Dixon of Montana, Glavin of South Dakota, Guggenheim of Colorado, Keaton of Iowa, Nelson of Minnesota, Richardson of Delaware, Smith of Michigan, Warren of Wyoming and Wetmore of Rhode Island. There is not the slightest prospect or even possibility of the democrats gaining a senator from these States except in Colorado, Montana and Nebraska. Some of those named will not succeed themselves, but otherwise there are in the three above States their successors are morally certain to be a republican.

In Colorado there is already one vacancy, and Senator Guggenheim will not be a candidate to succeed himself. The three members in the House from that State are now democrats, but they have broken with their party on the metal tariff schedule, and the State is in open revolt against democracy. Therefore, the chances are four to one that the next two senators from that State will be republicans. The percentage of chance is equally large on favor of the republicans in Montana and Nebraska.

Where, then, are the democratic gains coming from? On the other hand the republicans will regain anywhere from six to a dozen Legislatures now held by the enemy. So much for the prospect of a democratic Senate.

FOSTER INVITED TO YALE.
Representative Foster was remembered by the Vermont club of Yale University with an invitation to be present at the annual banquet of the club to be held on Wednesday evening of this week. Representative Plummer returned Friday evening from a ten days' absence in Vermont.

Wolcott brothers of North Colchester, with their sister, Miss Lucy, stopped over in the city Friday on route to their winter home at Southern Pines, N. C.

Postmaster Bayley has resigned as postmaster at Beebe, Fla., which relieves the situation there. He can now keep the Vermont window in his office boarded up permanently, and attend exclusively to his office as postmaster of Rock Island, P. Q., at the other window.

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PASSING OF THE MANCHU DYNASTY

Child Emperor Abdicates Throne Held for Three Centuries by His Ancestors.

THREE EDICTS ARE ISSUED

Establishment of the Republic and Conditions Agreed upon by Premier Skillfully Compromised.

Peking, Feb. 12.—After occupying the throne of China for nearly three centuries the Manchu dynasty, represented by the child Emperor, Pu Yi, abdicated to-day. Three edicts were issued, the first proclaiming abdication, the second dealing with the establishment of the republic and the third urging the maintenance of peace and approving the conditions agreed upon by the imperial premier, Yuan Shi Kai, and the republicans.

At an audience yesterday the Emperor Dowager touchingly thanked Yuan Shi Kai for his successful efforts in obtaining good treatment for the imperial family from the republicans. The publication of the edicts has given profound relief to every one in Peking. The arrangement, it is believed that the terms will satisfy the republicans. The first edict provides that the terms shall be communicated to the foreign legations for transmission to their respective governments, the object being to record worldwide the republican pledges. In consideration for abdication the republicans make the following eight pledges to the Emperor:

PLEDGE TO THE EMPEROR.

First, the Emperor shall retain his title and shall be respected as a foreign monarch; second, the Emperor shall receive an annual grant of 4,000,000 taels until the currency is reformed after which he shall receive \$4,000,000 Mexican; third, a temporary residence shall be provided in the Forbidden City and later the imperial family shall reside in the summer palace, 10 miles outside of Peking; fourth, the Emperor may observe the sacrifices at the ancestral tombs and temples, which will be protected by republican soldiers; fifth, the great tomb of the late Emperor, Kwang-su, will be completed and the funeral ceremony fittingly observed at the expense of the republic; sixth, the palace attendants may be retained, but the number of eunuchs cannot be increased; seventh, the Emperor's property will be protected by the republic; eighth, the imperial guards will be governed by the army board, the republic paying their salaries.

A contented point as to whether the throne shall be perpetuated or will terminate with the present Emperor's death is not mentioned. Four pledges for the treatment of the imperial family follow: First, the princes, dukes and others having hereditary titles shall retain their ranks; second, the nobility shall have the rights and privileges of ordinary citizens; third, their private properties will be protected; fourth, the nobility shall be permitted exemption from military service.

PLEDGES TO OTHER CLASSES.

Seven pledges are given in the interest of the Mongols, Manchus, Mohammedans and Tibetans: First, they shall have rights and privileges similar to the Chinese; second, their private property will be respected; third, the nobility will retain their hereditary ranks; fourth, the state will find employment for such of the nobility as are in financial difficulties; fifth, the Manchus' pensions will continue until the state finds them occupation; sixth, restrictions of occupations and dwelling places will be abolished; seventh, they shall be accorded religious liberty.

In concluding the second edict, the Emperor Dowager says: "Our sincere hope is that peace will be restored and that happiness will be enjoyed under the republic." The third edict describes the throne's motive in modeling its policy according to the progress of the times and the earnest desires of the people with the sole object of suppression of a great disorder and restoration of peace."

"Should the warfare continue," adds the edict, "the country might be irreparably ruined and would suffer the horrible consequences of a racial war." It exhorts the general in command in Peking to maintain order and to explain to the people that "the throne is acting upon heaven's will." It commands the members of the cabinet and the viceroys to continue their duties and not to shirk their responsibilities, conforming with the throne's perpetual intentions to love and cherish the people.

NO DISORDER AT CAPITAL.

The Peking authorities are taking military precautions, but there have been no disorders in the capital. It is expected, however, that disorders will occur throughout the interior. The imperial army under General Chang Hsun, after sacking Su Chow-Fu, Anhwei province, have for the most part dispersed, leaving with loot. The United States protected cruiser Cincinnati has gone from Shanghai to Teng Chow Fu, Shantung province, at the request of the American missionaries, who fear that the town may be sacked, because republicans are retreating in the direction of that place after their defeat by imperial soldiers, who are now fighting in several places for plunder.

The legations consider that the first phase of the revolution has been concluded, but they fear that the second may be more disastrous. The legations will deal unofficially with Yuan Shi Kai's government until it is recognized. It is expected that such recognition will be given immediately upon the formation of a coalition cabinet.

As the throne's final edicts were aimed by only one cabinet minister besides Yuan Shi Kai, five portfolios are now available, and it is believed these three will be filled respectively by Tang Shao Yi, the imperial premier's representative in the peace negotiations at Shanghai, Wu Ting-Fang, the minister of justice in the republican provisional cabinet, and Chin Chin-Tao, the republican finance minister. Gen. Li-Yuen-Hong, the rebel leader at Hankow, who was appointed vice-president of the republic by President Sun Yat

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Sen. will probably be chief of the general staff. Provision for Dr. Sun has not yet been made.

NANKING MAY BE CAPITAL.
Nanking, Feb. 12.—President Sun Yat

Sen has received a long telegram from Yuan Shi Kai couched in most friendly terms acknowledging and honoring the new republic, the president and ministers of the Nanking government. He relinquishes China into their hands, greeting them as brothers, expressing the hope that the future of the country will be prosperous, and offering his co-operation.

There is every reason to believe that Nanking will be the capital of the republic. Tang Shao Yi